

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.
THE ADMIRALTY have given
Special permission for raising a
Battalion of 1,000 men, which will be
strictly limited to Public School or
University Men and who will serve
together as a Unit.
Training is now going forward.
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apply at once to
ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION,
6, 7 and 8, Old Bond Street, W.
God Save The King.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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27
is our Phone Number and
through this medium we shall
be pleased to answer questions
re:
MOTOR CARS,
MOTOR BOATS,
MOTOR CYCLES,
and their Accessories.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Machinery Dept.

NO. 18,177. 號七十七百一千八萬一第 日九十月七年辰丙 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17TH, 1916. 四拜禮 號七十月八年五國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO DEPART.

Aug. 17th. Europe and Siberia, at 3
p.m., per s.s. SINKIANG.
Aug. 20th. Straits, Colombo, Durban,
Cape Town, United King-
dom, at 9 a.m., per s.s.
ARCTIC MARU.
Aug. 22nd. Europe and Siberia, at 3
p.m., per s.s. LUCHOW.
Aug. 24th. Straits, Colombo, Durban,
Cape Town and United
Kingdom, at 11 a.m., per s.s.
HITACHI MARU.
Aug. 25th. Straits, Burmah, Ceylon,
Adelaide, Western Australia,
India, Aden, Egypt and
Europe, at 11 a.m., per s.s.
NORON.
Sept. 6th. Europe and Siberia, at 10.30
a.m., per s.s. EMPRESS OF
RUSSIA.
Sept. 6th. Shanghai, North China,
Japan and Nagasaki, Vi-
toria, Vancouver, United
States, South America, and
United Kingdom via Cana-
da, at 10.30 a.m., per s.s.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to
and from the Coast Ports, Manila,
Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice
on the last page of this issue.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

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SHOT. From No. 10 to S&S&G. at \$6, \$7 and
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Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. 861

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Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.

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Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1213.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. 866

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " to 10.00 " " " 10 "
10.00 " to 11.00 " " " 15 "
11.30 " to 12.45 p.m. " " 10 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " " 15 "
1.15 " to 2.15 " " " 10 "
2.15 " to 3.00 " " " 15 "
3.00 " to 3.10 " " " 10 "
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 9.30 to 11.30 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " to 11.00 " " " 10 "
11.30 " to 12.00 noon " " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 " " " 15 "
5.00 " to 6.00 " " " 10 "
6.00 " to 7.00 " " " 15 "
7.00 " to 8.10 " " " 10 "
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY.
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangements at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-tables, but
not for special cars, can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
Season ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
by Cheque or Compro Order representing
Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1915. 860

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GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.
Dock No. 1 Dock No. 2 Dock No. 3
Length on Keel Blocks ... 510 feet 250 714 feet
Width of Entrance on bottom ... 77 " 51 " 58 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 36 " 24 " 24 "
PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross
The Salvage Steamer "OURA MARU," 718 tons and 12 knots.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," KOBE.
FLOATING DOCKS.
Lifting Power ... 10,000 tons. No. 1. 14,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in ... 480 feet. 580 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in ... 66 " 84 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in ... 22 " 28 "
The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA MARU," Pumping capacity per hour 3,000 tons.

HIKOSHIMA (Near Shimonoze).
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," SHIMONOZEKI.
GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks ... 325 feet 3 inches
Breadth at Entrance on bottom ... 68 " 0 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 25 " 1 "
Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE and HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS
are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution
of work and to suit the convenience of customers.
Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application. 1743

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Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. AGENTS. 129

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THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, AND CHEAPEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE
FAR EAST AND EUROPE IS STILL VIA THE
SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

Time-Table from May 1st, 1915, until Further Notice.

Owing to the War the THRICE-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE has been
temporarily suspended, and a ONCE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed
of excellently equipped Dining and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, is operated between
Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with
Dairen-Saiton (Taiping) Shanghai Mail Steamer Service by the S.S. "SAKAKI MARU"
and "KOBE MARU" (each equipped with wireless telegraph) as follows:

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11.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.
1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.
5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.
7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.
9.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.
11.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.

* Russian Train Time is 23 minutes faster than S.M.R. Time.
The above fares do not include the Express Train Fare.
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at 11.30 a.m. for Dairen a Compartment Car has been attached, on which First-Class
Passengers can secure sleeping accommodation on payment of Yen 2.
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Port Arthur, Mukden, Changchun, and Hoshiganga (the finest sea-side resort in North China),
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Empire, by F. W. Russell ... 50
Ourselves and Germany, by Dr. E. J.
Dillon ... 5.50
The Marriage Revolt: A Study of
Marriage and Divorce, by W. E.
Carson ... 7.00
Nearing Jordan, by Sir Henry Lucy ... 8.50
England's Effort, by Mrs. Humphry
Ward ... 2.00
Marriage: The Plain Man and His Wife,
by Arnold Bennett50
The Future of South Africa, by Roger
W. Babson ... 5.50
FLEETS OF THE WORLD 1916 ... 4.50
Les Debris de la Guerre, by Maurice
Maeterlinck ... 2.00
The Opera Book, by Edith B. Ordway ... 8.00

Learning to Fly, by C. Grahame, White
and H. Harper ... \$2.00
German Atrocities: An Official Investiga-
tion (cheap edition) ... 80
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Waldo Trim ... 80
Neighbours, Herbert Kitchin ... 1.50
International Cartoons of the War80

1st Edition of Novel \$1.75 each.
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Violet Virtue, by Gertie Wentworth James.
The Zepplin Destroyer, by William L. Queer.

DIGENERATE GERMANY, by
Henry de Hulsalle ... \$1.60
NEW STOCK OF FRENCH NOVELS.
Large Selection of Novels at 50c. and 80c. each.
[14]

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian
desiring to leave the Colony should apply
in writing for permission to do so to the Captain
SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least
48 hours before the intended hour of departure,
giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and
complexion of the applicant, and stating the
name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour
of the train by which the applicant wishes to
leave. Applicants should apply in person for
their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION
between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and
2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. 77

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FRESH Supply of FLOWER and
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Hongkong, 11th August, 1916. 1561

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No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 23rd May 1916. 114

ON SALE

A TALK OF THE

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FROM 1874 to 1908.
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FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and
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THE BEST MEDIUM-PRICED HOTEL
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Manager. 83

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Advertising medium among the

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or from the different Agents

Documents translated from or into Chinese
or Colloquial Chinese.

THE WAR.

EMPERORS VISIT BATTLEFIELDS.

RUSSIANS AND ITALIANS STILL PROGRESSING.

GREAT BRITAIN AND MUNITIONS.

AFFRAY AT CHENGCHIATUNG.

CHINESE SOLDIERS FIRE ON JAPANESE.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH REGAIN TRENCHES.

LONDON, August 15th.
General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, states:—Nearly the whole of the remainder of the trenches north-west of Pozieres in which the enemy gained a footing on the 13th inst. have been retaken.

An entry has been forced into the enemy's trenches near Mouquet farm. We returned with prisoners.

We repulsed two attempted raids on our trenches on our right flank, while we defeated a raid south of Armentieres which caused much commotion among the enemy, over which our artillery took full advantage.

LONDON, August 16th.
A *communiqué* states:—The situation is unchanged.

FRENCH ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

PARIS, August 15th.
A *communiqué* states:—Our artillery have been most active in the Somme region.

BRILLIANT GRENADE ATTACKS.
We carried by brilliant grenade attacks portions of the German trenches on a front of 300 metres to a depth of 100 metres north of Chapelle Saint Fie. An enemy counter-attack was smashed by our curtain-fire.

There was a violent bombardment at Fleury and Vaux Chaptre.

NOTHING IMPORTANT.
PARIS, August 16th.
A *communiqué* states:—Apart from a lively cannonade south of the Somme and on the right of the Meuse, there has been nothing important on the whole front.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FURTHER RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

LONDON, August 15th.
Reuter's Correspondent at Petrograd says that in the wooded Carpathians the Russians have occupied Jablonitz and other towns to the south. They have taken 1,344 prisoners.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE CONTINUES.

PETROGRAD, August 16th.
An official *communiqué* states:—Our advance westward in the region of the Upper Strya continues. We are successfully crossing the western banks of the Zlotilpa and the Ryztritz to Solovinskai.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN PERSIA.

PETROGRAD, August 16th.
We occupied a strong Turkish position near Sakiz, in Persia, from which the enemy are retreating southward, being pursued by our cavalry.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIAN HYDROPLANES BOMBARD TRIESTE.

ROME, August 16th.
An official *communiqué* states:—Our hydroplanes successfully bombed this morning the workshops and airships at Trieste, causing numerous fires.

AIR SERVICE SHORTCOMINGS.

LONDON, August 15th.
Inquiry into the alleged shortcomings of the Air Service found no proof or substantiation of the charges of negligence.

ITALIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIANS STILL SCORING.

ROME, August 15th.
A *communiqué* states:—We captured enemy trenches west of Sangrado and Mount Pecinka, in the Carso region, and east of Gorizia.
We captured 1,600 prisoners.
Enemy attacks everywhere were repulsed.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DANISH STEAMER SUBMARINED.

LONDON, August 16th.
The Danish steamer *Tor* has been submarine in the Mediterranean.

MORE PIRACY.

LONDON, August 15th.
The Italian steamer *Seti* has been sunk in the Mediterranean.

The crew of the Norwegian steamer *Amund*, bound for Glasgow from Quebec, has been landed on the Island of Mull. The vessel was broken in two by explosions aboard.

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GENERAL BOTHA INTERVIEWED.

DURBAN, August 16th.
General Botha, interviewed on his return from a visit to General Smuts, spoke most enthusiastically of the Anglo-Dutch co-operation in East Africa. They were overcoming enormous difficulties. He was most optimistic regarding the prospects of the campaign, the end of which was not far distant.

KAISER VISITS WESTERN FRONT.

PARIS, August 16th.
The visit of the Kaiser to the Western front, where the Germans are reinforcing their heavy artillery and troops, is regarded by the newspapers as clear proof that the enemy is still seeking a decision in the west, having abandoned the idea of winning in the other theatres.

BRITAIN'S FIFTY MILLION LOAN.

NEW YORK, August 16th.
It is officially announced that a new \$50,000,000 loan to Great Britain may be expected shortly.

ANGLO-ITALIAN AGREEMENT.

ROME, August 15th.
The Anglo-Italian Commercial Agreement has been signed.

THE RISE IN WHEAT.

A controversy has arisen regarding the cause of the remarkable rise in wheat recently to 68 a quarter. It is variously attributed to gambling in Chicago, inspired by German-Americans to corner the market in London, and to Government interference. Trade reports from America state that the shortage of the spring crop is due to black rust, but this is believed to be exaggerated.

ARMY ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

LONDON, August 16th.
The War Office announces that in the case of candidates who have served in the Imperial or Dominion forces, including the Indian Army Reserve, the upper limit of age for attendance at the Army Entrance Examination to be held in November will be 25. Otherwise it will be 19.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BUSINESS IN PARLIAMENT.

BRITAIN'S PRODUCTION OF MUNITIONS.

LONDON, August 15th.
In the House of Commons, the Hon. Mr. E. S. Montagu, speaking on the increase in the output of munitions, stated that we are now manufacturing monthly twice as many heavy guns as we possessed at the outbreak of the war. The weekly output of machine-guns has been increased sixteen times since the foundation of the Munitions Department, while the weekly output of explosives has been increased sixty times. The output of field howitzers is eight times greater than at the beginning of 1915.

Mr. Montagu added that our output of shells has increased so much that comparisons with 1914 are useless. Besides a large amount of munitions and guns, we are supplying the Allies with metals for munitions, to the value of six millions sterling monthly, and we are sending to France one-third of our production of steel for shells. French experts have praised our new heavy artillery.

Continuing, Mr. Montagu said our equipment of 18-pounders is practically complete, and we should shortly have satisfied our own requirements in machine-guns and should be able to devote attention entirely to the requirements of the Allies. The weekly output of munitions is covered by expenditure, so, if the workers and employers continued to play their parts as nobly as heretofore, there was no fear of the offensive breaking down owing to shortage of ammunition.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George announced that he hoped to supply the Allies with more munitions next year. The output would be increased till victory was established, of which he was confident.

THE MILITARY TRIBUNAL.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George announced that the Tribunal constituted under the Army Act Amendment Bill would be composed of Field-Marshal Sir William Nicholson, Lord Chylesmore, Mr. Justice Atkins and Mr. D. Maclean, Liberal M.P. for Peebles.

MESOPOTAMIA MAILS.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain announced that he had received a report from the Raj stating that it was hoped by August 1st to forward the whole English mail to Mesopotamia from Basra on the day of its arrival there. They had not traced any cases of pilfering; inadequate or lost addresses; and insecure packing, must account for a good many of the miscarriages. He said he proposed to communicate further with the Raj on the subject, and also stated that he was communicating with the Raj with a view to the amplification and acceleration of the arrangements regarding the effects of soldiers dying in Mesopotamia.

TRANSPORT IN MESOPOTAMIA.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Austen Chamberlain stated that the difficulty of transport in Mesopotamia had not been wholly overcome. It could not be overcome for some time. He believed that matters were much improved, though everything possible was now being done regarding the medical arrangements.

DESPATCH OF DRAFTS TO INDIA.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Colonel Yate, Mr. H. W. Forster explained that the delay till the 5th of May of the despatch to India of drafts asked for on the 24th February was due to shipping men who were previously unavailable. The responsibility rested with those responsible for providing sufficient men for the needs of the Empire.

Colonel Yate—As drafts were never sent in the hot weather in peace time, are not the authorities in England equally responsible with the authorities in India for the deaths?

Mr. Forster—Men were urgently wanted, and I am afraid that we cannot observe a peace-time rule. We must send drafts when available.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

VINCENT COMMISSION PAPERS.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Sir Henry Craik, Mr. Chamberlain stated that copies of the Report of the Vincent Commission and of General Sir Beauchamp Duff's Memorandum thereon were despatched from India in July, while Appendices, including evidence, were sent early in August. The Viceroy had stated that a general review of the Report and the Appendices would follow as soon as they were fully examined. All the documents would be submitted to the Mesopotamia Commission as soon as they were received. He thought this would greatly facilitate their task, but meanwhile the matters treated by the Vincent Commission must be considered still *sub judice*, and the Report could not be published.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain—I have seen an advance copy of the Report. In addition to the criticisms upon the Indian military organisation, which are now engaging the serious attention of the Imperial Government, it named certain officers as having grave responsibility in connection with State affairs. These officers no doubt would be examined by the Mesopotamia Commission, by whom their case and the measure of their responsibility would be considered. Meanwhile the officers named had vacated their positions, to which new appointments had been made.

In the House of Lords, Lord Islington, in reply to Lord Middleton, repeated Mr. Chamberlain's statement that the conditions in Mesopotamia were not yet quite satisfactory. This was largely owing to the immense difficulties of transport. His lordship hoped that the alterations made in responsible positions would enable the difficulties to be overcome. The Raj was making every effort to meet the difficulties. Mr. Chamberlain desired him to say that the Report by the Vincent Commission specially recognised the valuable services of the Medical Corps and the Indian Medical Service. All deficiencies revealed in the Report would be notified immediately and orders issued to make them good.

FATE OF KUT PRISONERS.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated he had no further information regarding the treatment of the Kut prisoners, but the United States was sending money and comforts as soon as their arrival at the internment camps was known. The main cause of uneasiness was the refusal of Turkey to allow United States officials to visit the prisoners, but private messages recently received were reassuring.

REGISTRATION BILL.

The Bill containing the Government's Registration proposals was introduced to-day. The Bill provides that there will be no alteration of the franchise. The new Register will come into force on the 31st May. The period for qualification is postponed from the 15th of July to the 1st November. War-workers, including soldiers and sailors who have lost their qualification, will be placed on the new Register.

Mr. Asquith emphasised that the practical difficulties in enfranchising all soldiers and sailors were enormous. He appealed to the House not to raise the question of the franchise in wartime.

GERMANY'S UNDERTAKING TO AMERICA.

In the House of Lords, Earl Crowe stated that since May, when Germany promised the United States that she would not sink vessels without warning, the German submarines have sunk without warning four British and three neutral vessels. Altogether 46 lives had been lost thereby. This was a clear violation of their undertaking. There had been other cases in which a breach of the undertaking was highly probable, but there was no definite proof.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AMENDMENT BILL.

In the House of Commons, in committee on the Government of India Amendment Bill.

Colonel Yate moved a series of amendments seeking to raise the status of the Indian civilians. One substituted the title of Governor for Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. C. H. Roberts, resisting this, said that a large body were of opinion that India would like to see a Governor appointed by the Home Government. A change of title would further encourage this desire. The changes advocated by Colonel Yate would be more suitable for discussion in the future when the changes in the Administration in India were being considered.

Sir H. Craik and Mr. J. F. P. Rawlinson supported this.

On Colonel Yate pressing Mr. Roberts to reconsider, the latter pointed out that this particular proposal was opposed in joint committee. He asked the House not to raise it now. The amendment was rejected by 78 votes to 9.

Other amendments were withdrawn, and the Bill passed its third reading.

KING GEORGE VISITS BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, August 15th.

His Majesty the King, has motored in the danger zone, accompanied by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and Staff, and watched the shells bursting on both sides.

His Majesty left a point near the old British front line and walked over the area of the conflict in the beginning of July. Then he crossed old "No Man's Land," which is pitted with shell holes and strewn with the debris of war. His Majesty remarked:—"It is wonderful how human beings could have lived through it."

The King, in his visit to the front, scrambled over the parapets, refusing help, and visited the graves where British soldiers are buried. His Majesty walked many yards, in what had once been German trenches, and was greatly pleased at the result of our gunnery. He entered a forty feet dug-out and remarked:—"The Germans evidently thought they were going to make a long stay, but they are not faring so well now."

His Majesty next witnessed the "strafing" at Pozieres in the very midst of an action, to the accompaniment of shrieking shells, and reluctantly withdrew after stopping over the allotted time.

His Majesty the King has sent a message to the British Army in France, expressing his great pleasure and satisfaction. His Majesty had just concluded a visit to the front, and he had been able to judge for himself of their splendid condition and the spirit of cheerful confidence animating all ranks.

His Majesty referred to his visits to the scenes of the latest desperate struggles, and expressed his appreciation of the demands made upon their courage and physical endurance in order to assail and capture positions prepared during the last two years and stoutly defended to the last.

His Majesty bestows a tribute on all branches, combatant and non-combatant, and men and women. He rejoices at their noble efforts being heartily seconded by all parties at home. "The heavy sacrifices made by our armies have not been made in vain, and the Allies' arms will never be laid down until our cause has triumphed."

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters reports that the King spent a week in France touring the war area. His Majesty visited the trenches, and his presence evoked extraordinary scenes of enthusiasm.

His Majesty was met by King Albert, President Poincaré, General Joffre and other distinguished notables.

HIS MAJESTY RETURNS HOME.

LONDON, August 16th.
His Majesty returned to London yesterday evening in excellent health.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AFFRAY AT CHENGCHIATUNG.

TOKYO, August 16th.
A Japanese policeman was killed and seventeen Japanese soldiers were wounded in an affray with Chinese troops at Chengchiatung, 130 miles north-west of Mukden.

The newspapers publish sensational details of the Chengchiatung affray. These declare that a Chinese soldier assaulted a Japanese, and that when the only Japanese policeman at Chengchiatung went to the barracks and remonstrated he was shot and killed by a Chinese soldier. Subsequently a squad of Japanese troops approached the barracks. The Chinese fired, wounding seventeen, including the lieutenant-commanding.

The newspapers assert that Chinese mobs are threatening the hundred Japanese residents at Chengchiatung.

KITCHENER FUND.

LONDON, August 16th.
The Kitchener Fund now totals £223,500. The Mercantile Bank of India and the National Bank of India have each given £500.

EXPANSION OF COTTON GROWING.

LONDON, August 16th.
The British Cotton Growing Association is enquiring with a view to starting large operations in Rhodesia and Mozambique.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

COPENHAGEN, August 16th.
The Lower House of the Danish Parliament have resolved to take a plebiscite on the question of the sale of the Danish West Indies.

IMPRISONED BANK STAFF IN PERSIA.

LONDON, August 16th.
The staff of the Shiraz branch of the Bank of Persia have been released, and they have arrived at Bushire.

WAR NEWS.

BRITISH MINEFIELD IN NORTH SEA.

The Naval Department announces that in view of the extension of the British mine-field in the North Sea, the Noord Hinder Lightship will be removed some eighteen sea miles to the north as soon as practicable. Information regarding the date of removal and the exact geographical position of the lightship will be given later.

SILVER DISAPPEARING.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Paris Correspondent reports that silver is disappearing in Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey, where iron, steel and lead are being substituted. Bulgaria has ordered £40,000 worth of steel and lead pennies and half-pennies and is issuing £600,000 in ten-penny and twenty-penny bank notes. All new Bulgarian money is being made in Germany.

GOVERNMENT AND MUNITION WORKERS.

The Government have decided on a bold scheme to safeguard the interests of munition workers when their employment ceases at the close of War. All munition works and factories in the Kingdom are to be placed under the provisions of the unemployment part of the National Insurance Act. This means that all munition workers will have to contribute their 2½d. per week, and their employers the same amount per worker, in addition to which the State makes a proportionate contribution. On the cessation of their employment the workers will at once receive unemployment benefit weekly, which may range from one shilling a week upwards according to the rates prescribed by the regulation for particular trades.

WAR BEER.

The Liquor Control Board has invented a war beer. It looks like beer, tastes like beer, smells like beer, and is called beer. The intelligent fox terrier of the gramophone advertisement might be deceived by it, and wonder what it is that master likes so much. Whether master himself will detect the difference is another matter. Master is so apt to judge by results; and this beer allows of no progress in exhalation. One cannot get "forwards" on it. After a gallon or two you may "swell wisely," like the Pickwickian tea-drinker, but you can repeat "Truly rural twenty times with distinctness and emphasis." From the point of view of the average working man, therefore, we are afraid the new beer will not deserve the praises that have been lavished on it. The British workman is purposeful in all he does, and when he invests his time he expects to receive his due dividend—at least nine-pennyworth of satisfaction.

THE CANTON SITUATION. MORE FIGHTING AT SHEK-WAI-TONG.

LUNG IN A STRONG POSITION.

BUSINESS AT A STANDSTILL ON THE SHAMEN.
[From Our Special Representative.]

CANTON, Wednesday.
After a quiet night on Monday, the fighting commenced again on Tuesday evening at Shek-wai-tong, but was not nearly so severe as during the week-end. One explanation given to-day is that Shum has given up the idea of trying to take Shek-wai-tong Station, and to cross over to Wong Sha, as he finds that Lung is much too strong in this quarter. During the lull Shum is reported to have been moving troops down by the back of the Cement Works towards Hamilton Creek. To-day there is an idea afloat that he intends to make his main attack from this quarter. Crossing Honan near Hamilton Creek he might land in or around Tai Sha Tou and attack the City from the East. If this attempt is to be successful he will have to drive Lung's gunboats from the Wong Sha-Shek-wai-tong section of the river, and also from Macao Fort, in order to bring up guns by river to his new position. Without these guns he could never take the City, and it will be a very difficult matter for him to defeat Lung on the river at this point. Further down the river, at the Tai Shek barrier, where Shum's gunboats and launches are stationed, and where, on the southern shore, he had a number of troops, Shum's gunboats have been driven away, and also his soldiers. This fleet is now five miles further down the river and his men a long way from the shore of the river. This is probably the result of the naval battle hereabouts on Sunday. The river at the barrier is clear of gunboats, and the authorities have started to clear the channel by raising the gunboat which was sunk last week.

Intermittent fighting in the Shek-wai-tong district has been going on all the time, and to-day Lung was reported to have lost the station. The guns at Wong Sha and also Lung's gunboats dominate this part of the south side of the river, and it is difficult to realise how Shum can hold Shek-wai-tong so long as Lung is supreme on the river from Macao Fort to Wong Sha. Since noon to-day all has been quiet in this district. There are persistent rumours that Luk has arrived at Shiu Hing, and developments are hourly expected.

THE EAST RIVER.

Fighting has been proceeding in the East River district for weeks past, and has been severe from Ho Yuen to Wai Chow, a stretch of about fifty miles. Mok King Yue, who came from Swatow, has tried to take Wai Chow on two occasions, but he has been unsuccessful, and now he has given up the idea, and at the present moment he seems to be doing nothing. He is said to be short of money and ammunition. The East river has always been a hot-bed of pirates, and at a time like the present is absolutely impassable. Beyond Shek Lung there is no traffic on the East River.

Business is as bad as ever, and the City remains deserted. Merchants say that even if a settlement is arrived at it will be three or four weeks before business really commences again. On the Shamien there is still no business being transacted.

CHINESE NEWS.

SWORDS FOR REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS.

In recognition of the distinguished services rendered by some of the Southern leaders in the recent Revolution, a number of costly swords are to be awarded them by the Government as decorations. These will be divided into three classes, distinguished by the number of lion heads carved on the sword. Swords of the first class will have nine lion heads, of the second class, seven, and of the third class, five. Generals Tsai Ao, Lu Yang-tung, Tang Chi-yao, Liu Hsien-shih, Lu Kung-fan and others will each be given a sword.

APPOINTMENT FOR HSIUNG KO-WU.

Hsiung Ko-wu has been appointed Garrison Commissioner Chungking, Szechuan. Hsiung Ko-wu is a member of the Kuomintang and was formerly Commander of the Szechuan 2nd Division. He declared the independence of this city in 1913 during the rebellion in the Yangtze Valley that year. Since the outbreak of the present revolution in the Yunnan-Kweichow provinces, Hsiung has been in command of the "Protecting the Nation" Army in Szechuan. His re-appointment to Chungking (says the Peking Daily News) is also one of the compromises of the Peking Government towards the Kuomintang radicals.

THE PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION IN CANTON.

[CONTINUED.]

It is hard for anyone to prognosticate what is going to happen in Canton. Opinion, even amongst the Chinese, is divided. So far, Lung Chai-kuang has proved himself to be stronger, and I have no doubt that he will be able to hold out until the opposite side is completely crushed. One thing is evident and that is the weakness of the Central Government. Telegram after telegram has been dispatched to Li Lich-chun and Tsen Chun-hsuan to stop fighting, but they have been ignored. The Cantonese, unable to do business owing to the fighting, have in a body done nothing but talk politics, and read newspapers. Chinese newspaper editors are, with few exceptions, ignorant of anything beyond their classics, and they are the people who are directing the trend of the average Cantonese thoughts. If you ask a Cantonese what he really wants he does not exactly know; the only point he is certain of is that he wants Lung to go. Ask him why and he cannot tell you, except that everybody is saying so, and what everybody says must needs be right. He does not, for a moment, realize that Lung is the accredited Governor of Canton until the arrival of his appointed successor, and that he would run the risk of being impugned as a coward if he were to abandon his post on the approach of two such rebels as Li and Tsen.

The Cantonese newspaper editors in general have a score to pay off against Lung, for, during his administration he has shown little forbearance towards them. The people are against Lung because, not knowing anything of politics and not wishing to appear ignorant, they have read the newspapers and adopted their views.

The Northern people, being more impartial, though they also demanded Lung's removal, are discerning the right and the wrong of the situation now, and are asking the Central Government to punish Li and Tsen instead of temporising with them.

Li Lich-chun has telegraphed to Peking asking for permission to go abroad to cure a certain malady, and Tsen, also, has wired saying that he wishes to retire from public life; he does not state where he wishes to spend the rest of his days, but we may take it for granted that it is in some foreign country. These wires were sent by these two men really to save their face, as they know that, should they not succeed in driving Lung from Canton—as they never will—they must flee the country. The latest news is that Lung has sent a force to retake Shek Lung; this may indicate that Lung wishes to establish again direct communication with Hongkong, in order to enable Canton to obtain supplies more easily and re-establish some business, which is now completely paralysed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FIGHTING IN CANTON.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I should like to know why the Chinese Maritime Customs at this Port allow General Lung's gunboats to moor off the Western end of Shamien, which is within the Harbour Limits, and fire into General Luk's forces from this position, thereby drawing Luk's fire on to them, and causing many stray bullets to hit houses, etc., on the Settlement? Several Chinese have already been hit, and the same thing might easily happen to any European.

Perhaps the Harbour Master and/or the Commissioner may not be aware that these gunboats are within the harbour limits. If they do know, they may be so obliging as to explain why they allow these gunboats to wage war within the harbour limits.—Yours faithfully,

"BULLET."

Canton, August 15th, 1916.

WAR CHARITIES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—A sum of \$500 has to-day been remitted by the Hon. Treasurer to London to be expended on the Relief of British Prisoners of War. The total is made up as follows:—

ANNIVERSARY SERVICE OFFERTORIES.	
St. John's Cathedral	\$ 809.46
Union Church	437.00
Ohel Leah Synagogue	300.00
Sundry earmarked subscriptions	150.00
Allocated from General Fund	3,003.42
	\$4,705.98

Yours faithfully,

E. B. HALLIFAX,

Hon. Secretary.

War Charities Committee.
Secretariat for Chinese Affairs.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

CHOLERA AT MACAO.

GOVERNOR DENIES NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

IMMIGRATION OF CHINESE TO HONGKONG PROHIBITED.

Yesterday afternoon the Portuguese Consul at Hongkong, Mr. de Souza, received the following cablegram from the Governor of Macao:—

"Please deny false news published on the 16th instant by the newspapers. There have been only 14 cases of cholera, probably imported from Canton. The number of deaths is decreasing every day. There is not the least reason for alarm."

The news referred to by the Governor of Macao, was to the effect that a severe outbreak of cholera had occurred at Macao, that there were as many as 50 cases a day, and that many deaths had taken place. Yesterday a Daily Press representative made inquiries which go to show that the outbreak of cholera at Macao is a severe one, in view of which the cablegram from the Governor is not reassuring. The inquiries also showed that the outbreak is confined almost exclusively to the Chinese, and that, as a consequence Macao is, for the time being, an isolated province so far as Hongkong is concerned. Yesterday morning the Hongkong Government published the following *Gazette Extraordinary* under the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899:—

"It is hereby proclaimed by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council that Macao is a port or place at which an infectious or contagious disease prevails."

In the afternoon the Hongkong Government published a further proclamation prohibiting the immigration into the Colony of Chinese from Macao for one month. This proclamation was made under the Chinese Immigration Ordinance, No. 3 of 1895, and whilst such proclamation remains in force no steamer, motor-launch, motor-boat, ship or vessel, and no junk or other Chinese-built vessel or boat shall bring into the waters of the Colony from Macao any passenger of Chinese nationality or origin; and no person of Chinese nationality or origin shall come into the Colony from Macao.

These proclamations indicate that the local Government have received information which has led to a serious view being taken of the outbreak at Macao, for the suspension of Chinese traffic between Hongkong and the Portuguese settlement will prove serious for many business people both in Hongkong and Macao, between which places much Chinese business is transacted.

People who have only recently returned from Macao also state that the outbreak of cholera has by no means been exaggerated. One gentleman who was interviewed, and who only returned from Macao two days ago, stated definitely that 72 cases of cholera had taken place in one day during his visit, the large majority being among the Chinese population which has grown considerably since the commencement of the trouble at Canton. The large influx of Chinese refugees from Canton is said to be the cause of the outbreak, though for quite a long time the water used for domestic purposes at Macao has not been of the best, and this is referred to as another likely cause of the outbreak. This gentleman also affirmed that there had been many deaths among the Chinese victims, some of whom, owing to the scarcity of medical men, were unable to receive any medical attention whatsoever and died in great agony. The arrangements made for treating the cholera victims, he added, also left room for much improvement. He was glad to hear that the Hongkong Government had taken steps to prevent Chinese hurrying away from Macao to Hongkong, though of the opinion that many from the affected area must have reached here before the immigration proclamation had been put into force.

Quite a number of Chinese passengers came to Hongkong from Macao by the *Sui Tai* yesterday, but they had all been examined by the port Medical Officer at the quarantine anchorage before the boat was allowed to tie up at the wharf. It was soon after the arrival of the *Sui Tai* that the immigration proclamation was published. The views expressed above were supported by another gentleman who arrived here.

(Continued on next column.)

MACAO NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Macao, August 15th.
The Macao Volunteers celebrate the second year of the foundation of the corps on the 25th inst. The programme for the occasion shows that the men will have a full day from the early morning guard-of-honour till the band performance at the Public Garden at night. There will be a general parade at 6 p.m. at "Tap-sine."

The Red Cross Society is preparing a grand bazaar to be held at the public garden of St. Francis at the beginning of next month. I understand that the receipts are to be devoted to the Orphanage of the Italian Convent. Many attractive prizes have been received by the Society for the occasion.

Our city is as crowded as ever, and there seems hardly any room for outsiders. Unfortunately, the sanitary condition of the city leaves something to be desired, and from one cause or another over 30 deaths have been reported daily during the week.

The faisan contract will expire on the 30th June next year, and with much haste the Fazenda have issued a notice that new tenders will be accepted up to the day after to-morrow at 3 o'clock for the five years, 1917-1922. At present the farm is paying the sum of \$800,000 per annum. The Chim-pu-pu Lottery, also, is to be tendered for on the 14th Sept. The present contract expires on the 31st January next, and the new one will be for five years. At present the sum of \$210,000 per annum is paid by the contractor.

SINGAPORE RUBBER SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, of Hongkong, received the following advices and quotations by wire yesterday from their Singapore agents:—

Sanderoft Rubber Co., Ltd.—Interim dividend of 5 per cent., payable on the 31st August, 1916.

Current quotations.—Sanderofts, \$4.20 cum div.; Malaka Pindas, \$2.10 cum div.; Malakoffs, \$4.70 cum div.; Ayer Pines, \$10.10 sales; New Serendubs, \$2.40 sales.

from Macao yesterday. He also stated that it was very difficult to discover anything definite at Macao. There was no doubt that the outbreak was severe; one had only to visit the Chinese quarters to discover this, but it was impossible to give figures. He was very glad to get away from the province.

In addition to handing our representative the cablegram from the Governor of Macao, quoted above, Mr. de Souza, of the Portuguese Consulate, Hongkong, also expressed doubt as to the authenticity of newspaper reports of the outbreak. He thought they were exaggerated. Mr. Souza said that as soon as he heard of the outbreak he communicated with the Medical Officer of Health of Macao, asking for particulars, but he had received no reply up to date. The last return of communicable diseases he had received from Macao contained no cases of cholera, but there were cases of febrile enteritis, which was inflammation of the intestines, and was accompanied with fever. He doubted very much whether the outbreak was so serious as some people seemed to imagine.

The proclamation issued by the Hongkong Government relative to the prohibition of the immigration of Chinese reads as follows:—

"Whereas by section 2 of the Chinese Immigration Ordinance, 1895, it is enacted that whenever the Governor in Council is satisfied that cholera is prevalent or exists in any other port or place and that there is danger of the introduction of the same into the Colony unless measures are taken to prevent the influx of Chinese, the Governor in Council may by proclamation prohibit or regulate the immigration or importation into the Colony of Chinese from such port or place for such time as he may think fit."

"And whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that cholera is prevalent and exists in Macao and that there is danger of the introduction of the same into the Colony unless measures are taken to prevent the influx of Chinese:

"Now therefore I do hereby this proclamation prohibit the immigration into the Colony of Chinese from Macao for a period of one month from the date hereof."

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THE NORTH SEA AND PRISONERS-OF-WAR
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"ACTIVE SERVICE" PARCELS.

These Parcels are very popular at the Front and also with the Prisoners-of-War, being of varied interest and made up of acceptable commodities:

MAGGI'S CONSOMME. SOUP SQUARES.
COFFEE AND MILK. PLAIN CHOCOLATE.
CIGARETTES. TOBACCO.
STRAWBERRY JAM. POTTED MEATS.
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ETC. ETC. ETC.

These Parcels can be varied in dozens of different ways.

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VEGETABLE HAEMATOGEN.

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Does not contain ALCOHOL and animal PURINE BASES, which excite the nervous system.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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Hongkong 2nd August, 1916.

GENERAL AGENTS

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C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SWATOW and SINGAPORE ... "HUPEH" ... On 17th Aug. Noon.
SHANGHAI ... "SINKIANG" ... On 17th Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "ANHUI" ... On 20th Aug. 10 A.M.
HONGKONG and HAIPHONG ... "SUNGKIANG" ... On 20th Aug. 10 A.M.
WEIHAUWAI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN ... "KUBICHOW" ... On 21st Aug. 4 P.M.
MA ILA, OBBU and ILOILO ... "TEAN" ... On 22nd Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "LUCHOW" ... On 22nd Aug. 4 P.M.

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MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation, Electric Fans, Staterooms on Deck, etc. on "TAMING" and "TEAN."
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For Freight or Passage apply to—

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Hongkong, 17th August, 1916.

TELEPHONE 36.

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AND RETURN.

Cruising at 9 to 10 Days

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN SAILING
"DAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 19th Aug., at 2 P.M.
"HAICHING" ... Capt. W. C. Peasmore ... TUESDAY, 22nd Aug., at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1916.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

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Hongkong, 8th August, 1916.

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P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, & C.

Steamers to COLOMBO	Leave HONGKONG Noon Fri.-y	Connecting Mail Str. from COLOMBO	Due at MARSEILLES 1916	Due at LONDON 1916
NORE	Aug. 25	"MOOLTAN"	Sept. 25	Oct. 9
MALTA	Sept. 8	"KASHGAR"	Oct. 9	Oct. 16
NAMUR	Sept. 22	Through Steamer	Oct. 26	Nov. 4
SARDINIA	Oct. 6	Through Steamer	Nov. 9	Nov. 18
NOVARA	Oct. 20	"MORRA"	Nov. 19	Nov. 26
NORE	Nov. 3	Through Steamer	Dec. 6	Dec. 15
NYANZA	Nov. 17	"MONGOLIA"	Dec. 17	Dec. 24
MALTA	Dec. 1	"MALWA"	Dec. 31	Jan. 1

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT
NAMUR	WEDNESDAY, 20th August.
SARDINIA	THURSDAY, 21st September.
NOVARA	FRIDAY, 23rd September.
NORE	SUNDAY, 8th October.
NYANZA	SUNDAY, 2nd October.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transshipment) STEAMERS
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave HONGKONG about	Leave SINGAPORE about	Due at MARSEILLES if calling about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS AND DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	ATSUTA MARU Capt. Itano	18,000	SUNDAY, 20th Aug., at 11 A.M.
	HITACHI MARU Capt. Tomioka	3,500	THURSDAY, 24th Aug., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU Capt. Shinobe	12,500	FRIDAY, 1st Sept., at 4 P.M.
	SADO MARU Capt. Asakawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 19th Sept., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, BANGKOK, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE	TANGO MARU Capt. S. Takano	13,500	TUESDAY, 12th Sept., at 4 P.M.
	NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda	8,600	FRIDAY, 13th Oct., at 5 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	KIRIN MARU Capt. Sasaki	8,000	FRIDAY, 18th Aug.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	RANGOON MARU Capt. Hori	8,000	WED'DAY, 23rd Aug.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TOSA MARU Capt. Sakamoto	10,000	SUNDAY, 20th Aug.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	PENANG MARU Capt. Kasubiki	8,000	FRIDAY, 18th Aug.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda	9,600	SUNDAY, 10th Sept., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU Capt. Cope	16,000	FRIDAY, 25th Aug., at 10 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON
TOKIWA MARU
Capt. K. Akamatsu, 16,000
About 21st September.

Wireless Telegraphy.
For Further Information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, M.F.A.G.E.

TELEPHONE Nos. 92 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA. SAN FRANCISCO LINE. VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500 — 16 knots	TUES., 12th Sept. Noon
PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	THURS., 21st Sept. 10.30 A.M.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED., 4th Oct. Noon.
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 16 knots	TUES., 17th Oct. 10.30 A.M.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	FRI., 15th Sept. Noon

1 Proceeding to South American Ports.
2 Omitting Manila, Shanghai and Honolulu.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10...RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK £60. " " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. " " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.
For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.
TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.
Steamer ANYO MARU ... 18,500 — 16 knots ... TUESDAY, 12th Sept.
For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—
K. DOI, AGENT,
King's Building. [21]

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	OUTWARD	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
	PORTHOS		On or about 28th Aug.
MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, TOURANE and SAIGON (Without Transshipment)	HOMEWARD	ATHOS	On or about 28th Aug.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.
1st Class Return Tickets available from 1st June, 1916, to 31st October, 1916, and interchangeable only with Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Co., for return journey.
FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00.
For further particulars apply to
P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

AMERICAN LINE.
FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA.
Via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA.
"CANADA MARU" ... FRIDAY, 18th Aug., at 3 P.M.
† Omitting Shanghai and Nagasaki. * Omitting Manila and Nagasaki.

BOMBAY LINE.
FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, AND COLOMBO.
"SHINKOKU MARU" ... WED'DAY, 22nd Aug., at 7 A.M.

JAVA-LINE.
FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG, AND BATAVIA

FORMOSAN LINE.
FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 24th Aug., at Noon
"OTTOWA MARU" ... WED'DAY, 30th Aug., at 9 A.M.
* Proceeding to Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
* Proceeding to Anping and Takao.
These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION (WITHOUT NOTICE)

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS	On 26th Aug. 11 A.M.	On 4th Oct. 11 A.M.
EASTERN	18th Sept.	

All Steamers fitted with wireless phy. Telogram.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerative Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.
For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS

